Sympycnus rotundus n. name

Sympycnus calcaratus Parent, Ency. Ent., Ser. B., Dipt., 6:43, 1932.

This change in name for Parent's species is necessary in view of *Sympycnus calcaratus* Van Duzee, described in 1930, Pan-Pac. Ent., 7(1):41.

Sympycnus parenti n. name

Sympycnus cilifemoratus Parent, Ency. Ent., Ser. B., Dipt., 6: 42, 1932.

This change in name for Parent's species is necessary in view of *Sympycnus cilifemoratus* Van Duzee (described as *Nothosympycnus*), Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 63(21): 12, 1923.

THE CORRECT NAME FOR AN ANTHOCORID PREDATOR OF THE CUBAN LAUREL THRIPS

(HEMIPTERA: ANTHOCORIDAE)

The following synonymy is presented for the benefit of biological control workers concerned with the control of the Cuban laurel thrips, *Gynaikothrips ficorum* (Marchal).

Montandoniola moraguesi (Puton)

Montandoniella moraguesi Puton, 1896, Rev. d'Ent. 15: 232.

Montandoniola moraguesi (Puton), Poppius, 1909, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 37 (9): 30.

Montandoniola thripodes Bergroth, 1916, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 51. (2150): 233. (Holotype from Hong Kong in USNM No. 20153) **NEW SYNONYMY**.

Ectemnus pictipennis Esaki, 1931, Ann. Zool. Jap. 13: 264.

E. pictipennis was made the type of a new genus, *Teisocoris* by Hiura (1959, Bull. Osaka Mus. Nat. Hist. 11: 1). Carayon (1961, South African Animal Life 8: 543) synonymized this genus with *Montandoniola* and its type-species with *moraguezi*. In this same paper, he predicted the above synonymy of *thripodes*, which I have confirmed by examination of the type.

M. moraguesi occurs over much of the same range as *Gynaikothrips*. It is known from France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Africa, India, the Orient and western Micronesia. It is not known from the New World.

This predator was introduced from the Philippines into the Hawaiian Islands in mid-1964 after the Cuban laurel thrips was discovered at the Honolulu International Airport in January of that year. Dr. C. J. Davis states (*in litt.*) that *Montandoniola* is doing an outstanding job of controlling *ficorum* in Hawaii. Whereas most of the banyan leaves (*Ficus retusa*) dropped off the trees following heavy infestations prior to the introduction of the anthocorid; now most of the leaves recover as a result of effective thrips control by this bug. JON L. HERRING, *Entomology Research Division, ARS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20560.*